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Kentucky Booms Roosevelt.

The Kentucky Republicans express with Kentuckian ardor their " heartfelt approval and admiration " of Mr. Roose-VELT and "heartily indorse him " for renomination; and the resolution of approval, admiration and indorsement was adopted by a unanimous rising vote amid unanimous cheers. The little snags and sandbars that obstructed, but could not block, his boom in Ohio were not visible by the old Kentucky shore.

So everything is lovely and the goose honks high. The Middle West smiles upon the adopted Westerner of the Middle East. The Roosevelt boom spins on with haste, and without rest.

Canada's New Railway Project.

In a review of Canada's proposal for a new transcontinental railway line, in our number of July 7, we said that in the event of Ministerial approval of the measure a warm contest might be expected. The opening guns of the campaign appear to justify that prediction. The Ministry at Ottawa approved the bill after a hard and protracted struggle, and the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Hon. A. G. BLAIR, has offered his resignation.

For the information of those who are unfamiliar with Canadian parliamentary processes it may be said that the approval of a measure by the Dominion Ministry is the equivalent of the presentation of a bill by a Senate or a House committee in our own Congress, the main difference being in the fact that the Ministerial bill is of greater force than the committee bill, inasmuch as it becomes an Administration measure which all members of the Administration party are presumably bound to support. The failure of such support may lead to a resignation of the Ministry as a body, and may even result in a general election. The latter event is tantamount to a referendum, as it is supposed to result in a declaration. by their votes, of the will of the people upon any measure of importance. The resignation of a single Minister because of difference with his colleagues is significant rather than vital.

Mr. BLAIR's resignation is due to a complication of incidents, but it was undoubtedly impelled and precipitated by the Government's attitude toward the Grand Trunk Pacific project, of which he was but a lukewarm supporter. While the matter is determinable only by a plebiscite, there is much which indicates a popular disapproval of the proposal to construct a Government line from Moneton to Winnipeg. The objection to an assumption by the Government of three-quarters of the cost of constructing the Winnipeg-Pacific end of the line is less marked, although there are many who believe even that should be left to

private enterprise. It seems probable that the measure will be indorsed in the Canadian Parliament. It has what may be called a very strong pull. It will serve a considerable range of financial and political interests, and while it will bring an additional burden upon the Canadian exchequer, the country is quite well able to stand it. The approximate figures, recently issued, of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year 1903 indicate a very handsome surplus for the Government. The projected line is not likely to strain the resources of the country in any way, but the sober judgment of a part of the Canadian people is disposed to condemn it as unsound business, although it may

be excellent politics. The Premier has fought the measure into Ministerial indorsement in the face of the expected opposition of the Conservatives and the disapproval of not a few influential papers and members of his own party. His Minister of Railways and Canals has tendered his resignation. It is generally felt by close observers that the party will be brought into line in Parliament and the measure be carried through. But a contest is on, and its developments will be watched with national interest from Halifax to Vancouver, and with friendly interest here in the United States.

Will the Law of Succession in Russia

Be Changed? It is an interesting report that comes to us from St. Petersburg, the report that the Czar Nicholas II. intends, should his next child be a daughter, to publish a new law of succession, under which, on a failure of sons, the oldest daughter of the reigning sovereign would, as in England, succeed to the throne.

Theoretically, there is no limit to the will of an autocrat, and a glance at the history of Russia under the House of repeatedly made by an exercise of the Czar's prerogative. Thus PETER the Great decreed that the rule of primogeniture should be observed, but not many formally rescinded by the Empress ANNA. In 1830 the Czar Nicholas I., when he codified the laws of Russia, reëstablished the rule of primogeniture in a modified form, authorizing the reigning sovereign to make his eldest son his heir. Subsequently, every Czar has been succeeded

by his eldest son.

to introduce the English rule of succession, and there is much to be said in its favor. It averts the extinction of a dynasty, of which there have been notable examples. Thus, although France, which adhered strictly to the Salic law. never lacked male heirs of the House of Bourbon, there was a complete failure of male heirs in the House of Hapsburg on the death of the father of MARIA THERESA, and in our own time a like failure has been witnessed in the case of the family which reigns in the Netherands

Not only have there been many prece-

dents of feminine rule in Russia, which, adeed, had female sovereigns during the greater part of the eighteenth century, but at least one of the precedents s an auspicious one from a political point of view. PETER the Great himself was succeeded by his widow, CATHEBINE I., who died in 1727; and, three years later, PETER's niece, the Duchess ANNA of Courland, became Empress. Soon after ANNA'S death in 1740, ELIZABETH, a daughter of PETER the Great, was placed upon the throne by a palace revolution. It was during her reign of some twenty-one years that Russia began to play a great part in Europe, repeatedly defeating FREDERICK the Great, and occupying Berlin in 1760. During her reign, also, literature made great advances, and the first university in Russia, that of Moscow, was founded. It is well known that her nephew and successor, PETER, grandson of PETER the Great, was assassinated, and succeeded by his wife, SOPHIA of Anhalt-Zerbst, who, by her baptism in the Orthodox Church, had become CATHERINE, and as CATHER-INE II., was to rule Russia for more than thirty years. The veneration with which her memory is regarded by the Russians to this day shows that, in spite of her private vices, she was recognized as a woman of great genius, and the only sovereign worthy of Russia who had appeared since the time of PETER the

So far as the masses of the Russian people are concerned, it is probable that hey would welcome the prospect of a female sovereign. Men like Mr. DE WITTE, on the other hand, would, no doubt, dread it, as likely to place the great offices of State at the disposal of favorites, recommended not by merit, but by their personal acceptability. It is well known that favorites governed Russia under all but one of the four Empresses, and that, even under CATH-ERINE II., masterful as she was, they

exerted at times considerable influence. That the mooted change in the Russian law of succession will exasperate most of the Princes of the Imperial House may be taken for granted, but it is rumored that NICHOLAS II. has secured the consent of the next male heir. who is in ill health, and has but a faint chance of surviving his brother, the Czar.

American Indians and Indian Ameri-

cans. Prof. FREDERICK STARR, a distinguished anthropologist of the University of Chicago, has just reasserted in a lecture his interesting theory that the Americans are becoming Indians so far as physical surroundings have produced a year ago, and the power of the Board of and are producing, in this country of immigrants and their descendants, variations that tend to repeat or approach the Indian type. As an instance of his observations in confirmation of his hypothesis, he mentions the present representatives of a little German colony which settled in America many years ago. He finds that the members of the fourth and fifth generations of these German colonists, presumably flaxen-haired folk to begin with, show "marked Indian characteristics-black hair, black eyes and

darker-colored skin." We quote from a Chicago despatch, which probably does injustice to Prof. STARR. He would scarcely say that black eyes, black hair and a dark-colored skin are peculiarly Indian characteristics. Indeed, some Indians, the Chinooks and Mandans, for example, are nearly white; and the darker-hued varieties are merely brown.

Prof. STARR asserts that this Indianization, if there is such a word, is going on among immigrants of all nationalities. In his view, the Indian is a modification or development of the Mongolian. The oblique eyes disappeared, we suppose, as soon as the Mongol-Indian became certain which continent he belonged to and no longer hesitated between Asia and America. Now the old American stock is having its revenge on its conquerors. The latter possess the land, but the climate is turning them into the favor of the vanquished.

Prof. STARR might have cited in support of his theory the growing American custom of not growing hair on the face. The Indian had little to start with and pulled that little out. Now the area of whiskers is still considerable, and

if PETER the GREAT'S notable plan of raising revenue by taxing the raisers of beards were adopted in these United States, the proceeds would still be enormous. Whiskers for revenue only! There is a noble " slogan " for a party of progress. But smooth faces are the fashion. Will not the beard of the Americans become scanty and Indian? One excellent physical advantage of the Indians has been lost by their supplanters. They had teeth as white as whale's bone. Well, the dentists are doing better work every year and the teeth of children are better taken care of. Here again Indianization is proceeding. The small, symmetrical feet of the American aborigines are re-ROMANOFF will suffice to show that peated in their successors in Chicago, a changes in the law of succession have been fact which must have been the germ of Prof. STARE's theory. The strong, massive Indian jaws are common, especially among college men, but we ascribe that maxillary might less to climate than to years after his death the decree was the additional volume required for the emission of the college " yel!," itself per-

haps borrowed from the Redskins. Do the immigrants studied by Prof. STARR have the "prominent cheekbones " which are linked with " coppercolored " in youthful remembrances of the Indians in the school histories? At any rate, copper-colored noses are There can be, therefore, no dispute seen occasionally; and where there is so "bout the gompetence of Nicholas II. | much " cheek ", there must be prominent

cheekbones behind it. In short, ample verification of the admirable speculations of the Chicago scientist is at hand. The gold-haired and the tow-headed will continue for some time; and the red-topped girls sung so rapturously by the Texas poets will not cease to light the world; but black's the only hair of the future, if our pilot, STARR, is not a will-o'-the-wisp. First the Albino; then the Mongolian; then the American Indian; then the Indian American: so runs the tide of color and of race. Do you want to get a glimpse of your Indianized descendants, of the complete Indian American? Write to the Hon. WILLIAM JOEL STONE, 705 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., and ask him respectfully to send you his photograph.

The Gradual Dissolution of the Board

of Building Trades. club which the Board of Building Trades holds over the heads of the seven unions which have been expelled from its councils is the control of the Housesmiths' Union, whose representative is SAMUEL J. PARKS, the dominating figure in the Board. PARKS found the Housesmiths' Union ten years ago a comparatively weak and unimportant organization. He took its affairs in hand when its members earned \$2 a day, with the promise that he would get them \$4.50 a day. That promise he kept, and the housesmiths, partly because of the changes in building construction, and partly because of PARKS's untiring efforts, have made themselves the most important union in the Board of Building Trades. Changes in building methods in the last twenty years have brought about a condition in which unless the housesmiths do their work the other artisans cannot work. The housesmiths follow the excavators, and precede every other trade in the erection of a steel frame building. Heretofore the board controlling the housesmiths has been supreme, but the inter-organization struggles of the last three months have shaken its position at last.

The troubles within the Board of Building Trades which culminated in the expulsion of the seven offending unions grew out of the determination of PARKS and the other walking delegates that the skilled craftsmen should support, by sympathetic strikes, the demands made by the material drivers two months ago. The skilled men refused to follow the walking delegates, and sixteen of the thirty-nine organizations in the board withdrew. So strong was the opposition of the men to the plans of the walking delegates that the drivers' strike was finally disowned by the board. Then the seceding unions returned to the board, but strengthened in their spirit of independence by the success of their campaign against the walking delegates.

The hold of PARKS on the housesmiths was weakened by the disclosures made to the District Attorney regarding him, which have resulted in his indictment for extortion. A powerful faction in his own union opposes him now, and the desire of the housesmiths and other skilled workmen to return to work is operating all the time to weaken him and, thus, the power of the board which he controls. No man loses power so physical characteristics are concerned. rapidly as a discredited labor leader. He holds that the American climate and PARRS is not so strong to-day as he was Building Trades is curtailed with his own It is not too much to say that the board will not be so great a factor hereafter as it has been in the past in New York building affairs.

The Partition of the Navy. The subjoined suggestion is gently offered by the Philadelphia Record. It deserves attention:

"The unauthorized use of ships of war and reve nue cutters for summer junketings of Government officials might suggest the propriety of legalizing such use. It would be better thus to convert this Government property to private use by authority of law than to do it in habitual violation of law.

Divided as follows, with reference to the three coordinate departments of the Government, established by the Constitution:

The Executive department, one-third of the naval vessels, transports, revenue cutters and lighthouse tenders;

The Legislative department, one-third of each of the foregoing classes;

The Federal Judiciary, the remaining third, on equal terms;

Ships of each class to be apportioned by lot or amicable agreement; The President of the United States

to have at all times the right, as Commander-in-Chief, to take personal possession of any war vessel, transport, revenue cutter or lighthouse tender, whether belonging to the Executive, Legislative or Judicial department.

Will Mr. ROOSEVELT recommend such a law in his next annual message to the Congress? Will the Hon. GEORGE E. Foss of Illinois perfect the bill?

We infer that the Springfield Republican. he Hon. EDWARD ATKINSON and at least three others in Massachusetts will sternly refuse to consider the Hon. GEORGE GRAY of Delaware eligible for their votes for President of the United States until he has gone out to Manila and with his own hands hauled down the flag that the Treaty of

Paris put there. Epworth Leaguers in Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16 .- Eight thousand members of the Epworth League are here to attend the seventh international convention, which opened with a big rally last night. Illinois, with 1,800, has the biggest representation next to Michigan, Ohio being third. Ontario has a big delegation which is quartered in a mammoth There is general opposition to the of amalgamating with the Christian Endeavor Society.

Poetical Georgephy of the Empire State. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue orday last you gave a boundary of New York Did you ever hear the same in rayme? learned it twenty-five years ago in school. It is

On the North, Long Island Sound, Kings, Queens and Suffolk countles bound. To Lake Erie then we go, passing Lake Ontano. River St. Lawrence follow, If you please, to five and forty north degrees

We then will say 'lis bounded on the north by Upper Canada.
On the East, Vermont, the great Bay State, Connecticut, and the ocean great.
On the couth, the flowing main, New Jersey and State of Fenn. On the West, with last two named, the northwest

THE RACE TRACK QUESTION. Veteran Friend of the Turf on Past

Legislation and Present Conditions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Every rell-wisher of racing regrets to see so much prominence given to the commercial side of the sport. Betting should be kept as much n the background as possible, because at the election held Nov. 6, 1894, the anti-pool-selling amendment to the State Constitution was adopted by a majority of close on to 90,000. The organic law of New York requires the Legislature to pass appropriate laws to prevent any lottery, pool selling, ook making "or any other kind of gambling. For the purpose of getting around the Cor stitutional amendment urged by Gov. Mor-ton, the Gray-Percy bill was passed in 1895 It proved defective, but in 1898 the amendment was passed which was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Burr. The aid of one of the most prominent gentlemen in the State, tho was known to be a close friend of Gov Morton, who was a recognized student o preeding and whose opinion was highly valued by the agricultural sections of the reluctantly given, and the Burr bill went through both branches of the Legislature

and was approved by Gov. Frank S. Black. It was at my suggestion that trotting was imited to fifteen days each summer on one track, and it was the assurance of Mr. August Belmont that jockey clubs would not abuse the privilege which silenced opposition to the allotment of forty days on running tracks. I advocated the formation and incorporation of the New York State Trotting Board to control trotting meetings after the manner that the Jockey Club controls running tracks, but the cry was raised that it was not democratic. At that time I took occasion to remark in a letter published by you: The unrestrained desire of every man to do as he pleases is not American, although this is the sentiment that governs cheap hustings. It points directly to anarchy, and it has given us winter racing and electric light parodies of sport. The evils from which Mr. Beimont and all who are acting with him are trying to divorce racing must be grasped with gloves of iron.

acting with him are trying to divorce racing must be grasped with gloves of iron.

Rather than jeopard the interests involved in the Gray-Percy bill, I agreed with the gentlemen who were acting with me, such as Col. Lawrence Kip and Andrew Miller, to withdraw the proposed State Trotting Board amendment. Since then sad experience has caused a number of the opposing gentlemen to frankly declare to me that the 1898 suggestion was for the best interests of the trotting turf. The statute forbids an exchange of tokens, and yet at nearly every light harness meeting held outside of this city the law in this respect is openly violated. Another open violation of the law on scores of trotting tracks is the black and red wheel. This inexcusable gambling device has nothing more to do with the improvement of the horse and the uplifting of sport than a mosquito has in contributing to the good cheer and peace of mankind, and yet it is offensively paraded summer after summer, and the manipulators of it even attempt to name the judges of races. I officially called the attention of Gov. Black and also of Gov. Roosevelt to this evil, suggesting that Sheriffs should be warned to suppress it, but nothing was done. The proposed State Trotting Board would have cancelled the license of a track which refused to obey the law.

At a hearing in the Executive Chamber at Albany, a representative of the agricultural interest hotly contended that pools should not be sold on trotting races, because pool selling was gambling and gambling was against the Constitution. I called for a copy of the Burr bill and pointed out the subtle changes in the law, and it was then that Gov. Black said to me: "If I had been aware of the far-reaching character of the amendment I should not have signed the bill."

If existing laws are repealed or decided unconstitutional it is because of Joekey Club

amendment I should not have signed the bill."

If existing laws are repealed or decided unconstitutional, it is because of Jockey Club investments, amounting to millions of dollars. Thus far the courts have sustained the acts, but we should be warned by the ruined tracks of New Jersey against excesses. Here in this city we now practically have continuous racing from April 15 to Nov. 15, and the drain upon pocketbooks is heavy. The journals which daily give up pages to past performances of horses and venture predictions as to winners are laboring industriously to stimulate instead of curb the gambling propensity, and I cannot help but look upon them as opposed to the best interests of racing. If you can afford to lose the money, speculation upon horse races is no more mischlevous than speculation upon the Stock Exchange, but all experience proves that racing totters to a fall when sentiment is eliminated from it.

If the advice of Mr. Belmont, Mr. Keene, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Bradford and their associates is heeded, clouds will not darken the future, but unfortunately there are men of greed who advocate that caution be thrown to the winds.

to the winds.

The impression might easily be formed in reading some of the journals that the people

reading some of the journals that the people of New York had dropped business and social functions to go to the race tracks and wager money, and yet even when an important fixture like the Suburban is being run, you will not miss the throng from busy streets. Only a very small part of the community has what is known as the racing habit. The regulars are comparatively few. If we accept the philosophy of Emerson we must choose between truth and repose; we cannot have both. I have reached a period when repose is gratifying, but am willing to sacrifice it occasionally for the advancement of truth.

Thousands of the representatives of our best social conditions who were at Morris Park in the rare days of May to pay their respects to horses of high form, the outcome of scientific breeding, unmistakable evidences of man's triumph over nature, are now enjoying themselves in other fields. Some look from shore piazzas out upon the everlasting sea, some are with the yachts, and others rest in the shadows of eternal mountains with the spruce and the pine, and their thoughts are uplifted by the views spread before them by God's lavish hand. All the country and all the world meet here in New York and thus make it possible for our jockey clubs to live without undermining the industrial situation and converting any considerable number of our population into racetrack idlers.

While conceding this, the time-worn truths phrased by the sage of Concord ring in my ears: "The foundation of culture, as of conventing in the heatst poral sentiment. Thousands of the representatives of our

phrased by the sage of Concord ring in my ears: "The foundation of culture, as of character, is at the last moral sentiment. Periodicity, reaction, are laws of mind as well as matter." In my judgment the surest way to guard against hasty reaction in racing is to check the growth of the commercial sport.

HAMILTON BUSSEY.

New York, July 18 NEW YORK, July 16.

Will Littauer Fall Back on the Constitution From the Schenectady Gazette.

Action against Littauer would mean that the War Department demanded the return of the money involved in the contract. There is little doubt that Littauer would contest the case on the ground that the old law of 1808 is unconstitutional. his boasted intimacy with Rooseveit and Odell, he would have to fight to the last ditch in a matter of

Ode to a Member of the Smith Family (With apologies to "W. J. L."

Don't you really think You can in some way itus The classical name of Smith With that of myth-Ology? We'll make no apology Before you die To send the fair name of Smythe. Smithers Ringing down the corridors of time How or where You do it. What is wanted Sadiy And badly is to have your name planted Surely and securely in the Hall of Fame some other mean Than by mere force Of numbers. You are not lame Even though your verses might Lack feet. So please set Your mind to work Your bounden duty and when your task's completed You surely will be fered And your name

MOTHER EDDY'S NEW CHURCH. Cornerstone Laid of the Building in Con cord-Her Letter on the Occasion.

BOSTON, July 1st.-In accordance with he wish of Mrs. Eddy, the Christian Science mother, the exercises attending the laying of the cornerstone of the new church edifice which is her gift to the Concord Christian Scientists were of a simple nature. Before a small company at noon the exercises were conducted by the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, First Reader of First Church of Christ, Scientist. The exercises consisted of readings and the presentation of a letter from Mrs. Eddy.

In the cornerstone were placed the Rible, all of the published works of Mary Baker G. Eddy: also the Christian Science Hymnal, current numbers of the Christian Science Journal, the Christian Science Quarterly, the Christian Science Sentinel, the Christian Science Heratd, the by-laws and a complete list of the members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Concord, N. H., the name of the donor of the new church edifice, he names of the building committee, archiect and builder. The church will be 80 feet wide and 120

feet deep and will be 80 feet wide and 120 feet deep and will seat 1,000 persons comfortably. The style of architecture is Gothic and the building will be entirely of Concord granite. It will have a tower more than 100 feet high. The church will cost Mrs. Eddy \$120,000.

This is the latter from Mrs. Eddy that This is the letter from Mrs. Eddy that

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Concord, N. H.

Beloved Brethren: This day drops down upon the glories of summer: it is a glad day, in attime with faith's fond trust. We live in an age of Love's divine adventure to be All in all. This day is the natal hour of my lone earth life; and for all mankind to-day hath its gloom and glory it endureth all things—it points to the new birth, heaven here, the struggle over—it profits by the past and iovs in the present-to-day lends a new-born beauty to holiness, patience, charity, love.

Having all faith in Christian Science, we must have faith in whatever manifests love for God and man. The burden of proof that Christian Science is science rests on Christian Science is science rests on Christian

for God and man. The burden of proof that Christian Science is science rests on Christian Scientists. The letter without the spirit is dead; it is the Spirit that heals the sick and the sinner—that makes the heart tender, faithful, true. Most men and women talk well, and some practise what they say.

God has blessed and will bless this dear band of brethren. He has laid the chief cornerstone of the temple which to-day compensates. It is the content of the temple which to-day compensates. cornerstone of the temple which County
you commemorate, to-morrow complete,
and thereafter dedicate to Truth and Love.
Oh, may your temple and all who worship
therein stand through all time for God
and humanity. Mary Baker G. Eddy.

TO REMOVE AGE LIMIT. The President Will Amend Civil Service

Rules for the Benefit of Veterans. WASHINGTON, July 16 .- Judge Ivory C simball, Commander of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., is authority for the statement that President Roosevelt has determined to issue a civil service order eliminating age from the disqualifiations of applicants for positions on the labor rolls of Government departments.

Judge Kimball is endeavoring to secure a a further modification of the civil service rules which will provide that veterans of the civil war shall have preference in the appoint.

civil war shall have preference in the appoin nents from the registry lists of laborers. The determination to eliminate the age limit will place the old soldier on the same footing as a younger man, providing he is physically and mentally fit for appoint-

Oysters and Tar. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the shermen, the oystermen, the boatbuilders, he hotelkeepers and, incidentally, the Long Island Railroad Company can accomplish anything in the way of abating a nuisance, they ought to be able to force the Queens County Gas Company to stop pouring its efuse into Jamaica Bay. Numerous complaints in regard to this outrage have already been sent to the New York Board of Health. but, so far, no attention has been paid to them. The result is that the oyster and clam beds are already going to destruction; that fishing in that locality is a thing of the past; that bathing is impossible, except for those who don't object to a coat of tar without feathers and that boatbuilders can't launch new boats. carefully painted white, unless they resign hange in the color of the paint.

Moreover, the poisonous character of the tuff poured into the bay from the gas plant cills the fish, and with every tide thousands of hem of many sorts and sizes can be seen floating and becoming "ripe" on the surface

Now, this is a statement. Let us have the estimony. Capt. Ben West, the chief oysternan of Jamaica Bay, says that recently, while raking oysters, he found about half a ton of tar covering his beds, and most of his oysters were dead. He bottled samples of the poluted water and showed them to the officials of the gas company, begging them to stop the pollution and save what little was left of oyster business. They told him they would see about it, but they don't seem to be able to see

O. L. Rohr, a boat and yacht builder on that now unclean waterfront, cannot launch one of his boats and expect it to look clean half an hour afterward.

A man named Phillips innocently went to bathe near the Iron Pier and came out of the water covered with tar slush which it took him some days to rub off.

Mr. Tiernan, the proprietor of the Windsor Hotel near the Long Island Railroad terminus, and the headquarters of fishermen, complains that his business is on the high roato ruin on account of the destruction of the fishing grounds by the refuse from the gas company's plant. He sent a letter to Commissioner Lederle of the Health Board, complaining of this new nuisance and stating that between Barren Island on one side and the gas plant on the other he would have to close his business unless some relief were afforded. An answer came back on a postal card stating that the matter would be attended to, but no attention has been paid to it

Now, it is claimed that with little cost the gas company could get rid of its refuse by burning it. Well, if this be so, let them make haste to burn it, and let the waters of Jamaica Bay be restored to their natural color and ondition. NEW YORK, July 16.

Medical Advice for Summer Travellers.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean, Now the vacation months have arrived it cannot be urged too frequently that those who intend leaving home and its comforts for a few weeks in the country should adopt every precaution known to science for the preservation of their health It will be recalled by many readers that in the days of their youth the admonitions of their elders -invariably preceded by that argumentative cilncher, "They say"-ran something like this: They say a horse chestnut will keep away rheu-

horse chestnuts to be had. They say a piece of camphor gum will keep away smallpox.

They say a black silk thread worn around the

neck will ward off croup.

They say a red string about the throat, or ar eel-skin about the wrist, will prevent rheumatism.

They say a bag of sulphur, worn as a pendant, will prevent scarlet fever. They say a piece of red woollen yarn worn about the throat will prevent nosebleed.

True, this is but a partial list of the precautions that can be taken. However, as a person on vacation is generally averse to carrying more weigh absolutely necessary, the foregoing can be counted sufficient.

The Real and Apparent Colored Population of Charleston. From the News and Courier.

THE SUN, which is almost invariably accurate in its statements, although very vicious in some of its policies, makes a mistake when it says: " in Charles ton, S. C., the colored population increased in ten years from 35,000 to 60,000. "The last United States Census gives Charleston a total population of 55,807. number 24.238 were white and 31,522 were We have no doubt that if THE SUN could only be here on some holiday it would think there completely do they occupy every inch of space and

WILL FIGHT THE BARGE CANAL. State Grange Preparing for a Vigorous

Campaign Against the Project. UTICA, July 16 .- That the State Grange atends to fight the barge canal project to a finish is evident from sentiments expressed at a meeting in this city this afternoon of the executive committee of the State Grange and a score of representative Oneida county farmers. Those present included E. C. Morris of Sodus, master of the State Grange; W. C. Willis of Skaneateles, its secretary, and the following delegates representing the granges of Oneida county: The Rev. H. P. Powell, W. E. Grannis, A. P. Armstrong, A. W. Stewart, T. D. Thompson, H. H. Miller, L. M. Brockway and W. A. Mitteson of Clinton; C. H. Searles of Rome, and Herbert Tyler, John M. Porter and J E. Graham of New Hartford. President Norris in opening the conference said:

Norris in opening the conference said:

From the start of this project the State
Grange has been unalterably opposed to it.
The grangers and farmers are making a great
light. A call has been issued for grangers
from all over the State to meet at the Chamber
of Commerce in Rochester on July 21, and
circular letters have been sent each grange
asking for large delegations. That will be
an important meeting, for if large numbers
are not present it will be heralded far and
wide that the farmers are taking no interest
in the movement. the movement. We do not wish to be called obstructionists

We do not wish to be called obstructionists, neither do we want to be a party to this deal. It is nothing but a big graft for persons who live off of the people. They don't care a rap for the people but they do want that sum of money. It will be the big corporations who will profit by the canal. The boatmen who have built the boats that now ply on the canal will be unable to have larger barges built, so the big corporations will build them and control the carrying trade from the West. The State will build the canal and the corporations will get the money.

orporations will get the money. Resolutions condemning the project of a barge canal in vigorous terms were pre-sented and adopted, and speeches denunciasented and adopted, and speeches denuncia-tory of the proposition were made by those present. A permanent organization was effected and a campaign against the canal scheme will be inaugurated among the farmers of this vicinity. Oneida county promises to send a representative delega-tion to the Rochester meeting on July 21, protest against the proposed enormou

ROCHESTER, July 1.—Two hundred ac ceptances have been received by the Chamber of Commerce from representative New Yorkers who promise to attend the canal convention to be held here on the 21st.

The New York Central offers one fare for ooth ways to all those attending the con vention.

ARMY MANŒUVRES.

New York Troops to Take Part in War Games at Portland, Me.

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- Secretary Root spent this afternoon going over the recommendations of the General Staff with regard to the joint army and military manœuvres to be held throughout the country this fall. The sites which have been determined upon for the manœuvres are: For the Department of the Lakes, West Point, Ky.; for the Department of Missouri, Fort Riley, Kan., and for the Department of the East, Portland, Me. Sites for the manœuvres in the other departments ave not been determined.

The manœuvres at Portland, which will The manœuvres at Portland, which will be combined with the annual army and navy manœuvres, will be attended by the National Guard organizations of the New England States, and New York also will contribute a contingent, including the Thirteenth and two other regiments of infantry and all of the State artillery. New Jersey and Pennsylvania waived their privileges in the general proposition their privileges in the general proposition in favor of the usual State encampment at Sea Girt and Mount Gretna.

According to the official announcement, thirty-five companies of the Regular army and nine regiments of militia from Indiana, and nine regiments of militia from Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan and Wisconsin will participate at West Point. Ohio de-clined to participate. The date set is Oct. 8. The cost of the transportation of militia organizations will be paid by the United States. The New York troops will be transported to Portland by water to save

LALLY WANTS TO BE EXAMINED. If For No Other Reason to Show That He Can Beat Purroy.

Service Commission yesterday afternoon the protest of Deputy Chief Lally of the Fire Department against permitting Commissioner Sturgis to appoint a Chief of Department without a competitive examnation was heard.

Under the law the Commissioner may appoint without examination when there are hree or fewer than three candidates, on the general ground that a competition would be of no value, since its only result is to furnish an eligible list of three from which the appointment may be made. Lally contends that more than candidates took the physical examina-tions, and although all except himself and Deputy Chief Purroy were rejected, that the examination was a part of the whole, and the rule permitting the Commissioner to dispense with the competitive examination does not apply

The commission reached a decision which The commission reached a decision which it kept secret.

The friends of Deputy Chief Lally say that they have no doubt of his being able to pass a far better examination than can Acting Chief Purroy. They intimate that Purroy might find trouble in passing any examination at all prepared by the Civil Service Commission. If the Commissioner wave permitted to appoint Purroy without were permitted to appoint Purroy without a competitive examination, Purroy would still have to pass an examination for fitness. It would be prepared by the Commissioner.

FIRE INSURANCE REMOVED From Houses to Re Torn Down for Pennsylvania's Project. Fire insurance on the several hundred

houses now being torn down to make room for the improvements contemplated by Georgia and North Carolina, and the result the Pennsylvania Railroad in the Sunnyside section of Long Island City has been can- market. Prices for watermelons vesterday celled by the companies. It is understood that the railroad company bought the houses and in many instances gave them back to their original owners with the understanding that they would be re-moved within a given time. In conse-quence it is now moving day in and around Sunnyside for the entire settlement, houses and all. A sweep of fire through this sec-tion would probably settle the question of tearing down buildings, and it is said that the insurance companies are guarding themselves against any sudden outbreak. Fire insurance men said vesterday that the action of the Long Island companies was taken to remove a great incentive to incendiarism. Many of the houses affected They say a raw potato will do, if there are no horse chestnuts to be had.

They say an onion carried in the vest pocket will prevent fits.

Incendiarism. Many of the houses anected are frame. A number of houses in Manhattan, they said, would also be similarly affected in all probability, although there are not many frame houses in the path of incendiarism. the Penrsylvania's development schemes in this borough.

MORMON STREET PREACHING.

Renewed Application to the Mayor for Permits-Statement on Polygamy. An application was made to Mayor Low vesterday in behalf of John J. McQuarrie, president of the Eastern States Mission of the Mormon Church, for permits for the preaching of Mormon doctrines in the

A written statement was presented which contained this reference to polygamay: contained this reference to polygamay:

There was a philosophy among us that if all women had a home and family that, so far as vice was concerned, all women would be pure. And under certain conditions it was considered right, and advised, that a man should have more than one wife, but marriage is something that is regulated by the laws of the land, and we believe in being subject to the laws of the government under which we live.

The letter went on to add that plural marriages were no longer sanctioned.
Mayor Low said he'd consider the matter.
A few months ago he refused to grant such

RUSSIA AGAINST ZIONISM. lewish Paper Hears That the Propaganda

Is Now Forbidden in the Czar's Realm. The Jewish Morning Journal received from its Russian correspondent yesterday the news that the Russian Government, which has hitherto been favorably incline toward Zionism, has suddenly determined to suppress the movement in Russia and to stop its progress. The Zionista will hereafter, according to the correspondent be enjoined from holding propaganda meetings and from collecting money. All existing organizations will have to dis-

band and cease their activities. The reason for this hostile attitude to Zionism is explained in an interview which Minister de Plehve gave to representa tive Zionists who, the correspondent says, De Plehve, the report says, in his re-ply said that the Russian Governmen-was ever ready to support any movement was ever ready to support any movement which encouraged the emigration of Jews from Russia. It had given its official sanction to the Zionists in Odessa twenty-three years ago, with the hope that through their efforts many Jews would emigrate to Palestine, and had encouraged the late Baron de Hirsch in his efforts to colonize Jews in Argentina.

Jews in Argentina.

"But," the correspondent quotes De Plehve as continuing, "we can no longer countenance this movement, for we find that, instead of centering all their efforts upon the colonization of Jews in Paleatine, the Zionists have created a worldpower for the purpose of strengthen-ing their position in the lands where they live and of thwarting Russia in every possible way. From the reports we re-ceive of the Zionist activities we see that the acquisition of Palestine has been na-glected entirely.

"By means of their organization the

Zionists have stirred up the whole would against the Kishineff happenings, and yet we cannot give a guarantee against a repetition of these same happenings unless at least 1,500,000 Jews be taken out of Russia. The Zionists, instead of working toward this end, which would secure them against similar calamities, are creating hostile feeling against Russia throughous he world by holding us up to public

the world by holding us up to public shame and ridicule.

"Without Zionism the Jews were never so powerful, and it is now our firm intention to suppress this movement as detri-mental to the country."

MR. ROCKEFELLER APPROVES Rush Medical College Fund Raised and Ready for His Endowment.

CHICAGO, July 16 .- John D. Rockefeller nas expressed his approval of the various items contained in the \$1,000,000 fund raised by the trustees of Rush Medical College as condition to the admission of that institution to the University of Chicago The approval of the fund means that the

college will soon become an integral part of the university; that Mr. Rockefeller will make another donation of several million dollars, and that the college within a few years will have a new home with a hospital stanched which will be a model for other medical institutions. While it has been generally believed that Mr. Rockefeller would accept the fund as representing \$1,000,000, enough doubt has surrounded the matter to cause much anxiety among those interested in the future of Rush Medical College. When the college trustees laid the fund before Mr. Rockefeller it contained as one item an endowment for the Journal of Infectious Diseases

PENSION EXAMINER REMOVED. Dr. McLoughlin of Jersey City Dismissed Because He Is a Democrat.

WASHINGTON, July 16.- Dr. T. J. McLoughlin of the Board of Pension Examiners of Jersey City, N. J., was to-day removed from office by the Commissioner of Pensions. President Roosevelt announced some time ago that a majority of the members of each of the Boards of Pension Examiners should be Republicans, where not incompatible with the good of the public service, and, in accordanc with the adoption of this policy, Commissioner Ware recently called for the resignation of Dr. McLoughlin, a Democrat. ignation of Dr. McLoughlin, a Democrat, on the Jersey City board. In doing so he At the session of the municipal Civil explained that the request was not due explained commission yesterday afternoon to dissetisfaction with Dr. McLoughlin's professional work, and it was made plain to Dr. McLoughlin that his politics was alone the cause of Commissioner Ware's action. He therefore declined to resign, and his dismissal was to-day ordered by the Commissioner of Pensions

"THAT'S UNBOTTLED HOT AIR." Language in Which T. L. Woodruff Disposes

of His Alleged Candidacy for Governor. SYRACUSE, July 16 .- Former Lieut .- Gov Woodruff returned to town this morning and was asked about his candidacy for the

Governorship. "That's unbottled hot air," he said; "it's space filler for the newspapers during the dull spell. It's out of season, asinine. malapropos, idiotic, silly and strictly out of order. It's the sort of pitiful political puling which pretty near gives me a pair It illustrates the insanity of the ingenious incubator of idiotic ideas in the dog days interim. Such a boom would be ossified long before it got old enough to even ogle at the nomination. Seriously, if the Gubernatorial population and of the control of the con at the nomination. Seriously, it the different ordered metoday on a gold plate, with a gilt-edge bond and guarantee, I wouldn't take it. I'm up to my neck in business cares, one of which is the making and selling of type-

MELONS SCARCE AND DEAR. The Rains Have Rotted Millions of 'Em on the Southern Truck Farms.

writers in Syracuse

The heavy rains of last month rotted millions of watermelons on the vines in is a scarcity of that luxury in the local ranged from thirty cents to a dollar each Last year at this time a much better qualit of melon could be bought for from 15 to 25 cents. The cantaloupe crop, which was affected by the rain, is also small. Melonwhich brought only five cents last year were selling yesterday as high as 20 cents.

Interesting Chat About Sports.

To-day's issue of the Illustrated Sporting News contains an account of what that interesting individual, the caddie, thinks about the game of golf. It is written in the dialect made famous in the "Chimmia Fadden" stories by their author, Edward W. Townsend. Frank W. Thorp cou-W. Townsend. Frank W. Thorp contributes an article on Africander and Waterboy, accompanied by some unusually good pictures, and some of the other features are an account of the Larchmont water sports by Duncan Curry, "Fish and Fishing in New England Waters," by W. C. Harris, and "Harness, Racing in 1992," he for the contribution of the contribu and "Harness Racing in 1903," by C. A. McCully.

Sir Thomas's Sails.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The report that Sir Thomas Lipton has been able to secure, in an emergency, the services of six of our United States Navy sailmakers after cotaining the conjents of only the foreign of their "gang." the chief of of only the foreman of their "gang," the chief of division. Commander of the Yard, the Department at Washington (vouched for and countersigned by Secretary Moody, by special consent of Presider Roosevelt) and the Sallmakers' Union, while graft

Secretary and the Salimakers' Union, while graffying on account of the absence of a superfailly of red tape, establishes a precedent that must certainly severely shock the sensitive nerves of depineau "nerve") of the over imposed upon working men's rights.

In a matter of such profound importance invelving as it does delicate questions of international courtesies, why should united labor have been so palpably ignored. Was it thoughtlessness or delicerate sliu, that in this matter the Needle Threat ers' Association, the Canvas Stretchers' Society, the Amaignaired Order of Rope Twisters, the Cleat and Eyelet Clinchers Union, were not even communicated with. Workingmen, arise Downtrodden as 75 tender what will be your condition if you allow such thing to be, without emphatic protest?

Alsany, N. Y., July 16.